Southern Regional Research Laboratory
New Orleans 19, Louisiana
October 15, 1947

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal Section, Cotton Processing Division

Subject: SURVEY NOTES

L I N T C O T T O N:

COTTON CONSUMPTION AND MILL ACTIVITY

Cotton consumption in August was 17 percent less than a year ago although slightly greater than in July 1947. Cotton consumption ran ahead of last year from January through April, but since then has been running behind.

Table 1.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	August 1947	July 1947	August 1946	August 1940
Consumption, bales	710,601	677,489	855,511	650,888
On hand, 1000 bales	1,987	2,521	5,917	9,870
Active spindle hours, billions	9.0	8.5	9.4	7.9
Spindle activity, percent of 80-hour capacity	112.9	101.7	112.4	90.5

COTTON CROP FORECAST

The Crop Reporting Board's October 9th estimate of this year's cotton crop was 11,508,000 bales, 341,000 bales below the September 8th estimate, and reported to be below trade expectations. Cotton ginned so far this year has much larger proportions of Strict Middling and higher than last year but is considerably shorter in staple length. (PMA reports).

World cotton production in 1947-48 is tentatively estimated at 25.7 million bales, as compared with 21.4 million bales last year. The United States accounts for 3.2 million of the 4.3 million bales increase, China for 200,000, and the Soviet Union for 150,000. In Brazil, Argentina, and Peru, where planting has just begun, increases totaling 850,000 bales are assumed. World consumption in 1946-47 is estimated to have been 6.6 million bales in excess of production. (Foreign Crops and Markets, September 29, 1947, page 213).

COTTON PRICES

Cotton prices have continued to drop and, as indicated below, cotton for delivery at mills on October 9th was 7.58 cents cheaper per pound than in July. Mills are now reported to be buying heavily. The price of cotton at Memphis is currently about 3.3 cents over the loan rate for that locality of 27.93 cents.

Table 2.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple, and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents

	October 9 1947	August 1947	July 1947	August 1946	Average 1939-40
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb.	32.48	36.01	40.06	36.89	11.01
Rayon, viscose staple, equivalent price 1/, lb.	28.48	28.48	28.48	22.25	22.25
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions 2/	-	88.00	86.71	60.69	22.86
Mill margins 3/, average 17 cotton fabrics	-	53.96	49.49	24.09	12.68

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable wastes.
3/ Difference between cloth prices and prices (10 market average) of cotton assumed to be used in the 17 constructions.

TYPES OF COTTON CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES

Domestic Upland cotton comprised 97.3 percent of the cotton consumed by domestic mills during the 1946-47 cotton year (ending July 31st), as compared with 97.9 percent in 1939-40. Only 9,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton were consumed last year, as compared with 19,000 in prewar 1939-40. On the other hand, consumption of Egyptian cotton doubled, and consumption of Indian cotton tripled.

Table 3.- Types of cotton consumed in the United States, designated years

	1946-47	1945-46	1939-40	1946-47	1945-46	1939-40
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent
Domestic:						
Upland	9,769	8,946	6,714	97.3	97.6	97.9
Sea Island	1/	1	3	1/	3/	3/
American-Egyptian	9	19	19	0.1	0.2	0.3
Total	9,778	8,966	6,736	97.4	97.8	98.2
Foreign:						
Egyptian	105	77	53	1.1	0.9	0.8
Indian	125	10	40	1.2	0.1	0.6
Peruvian	26	108	2/	0.3	1.2	2/
Chinese	(1	(2	24	(3/	(3/	0.4
Other			5			3/
Total	257	197	122	2.6	2.2	1.8
Grand total	10,035	9,163	6,858	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Any Sea Island included with Domestic Upland cotton.
2/ Included in "Other Foreign cotton."
3/ Less than .05 percent.
Compiled from Census reports.

IMPORTS AND UTILIZATION OF LONG STAPLE COTTON SURVEYED BY TARIFF COMMISSION

According to a survey made this year by the Tariff Commission, long-staple cottons imported into the United States are mostly from Egypt (the main source) and Peru, with a few bales of Sea Island from the British West Indies. "The bulk of the cotton now imported from Egypt consists of Karnak" (1-7/16 to 1-9/16 inch staple), "a relatively new variety that has supplanted Sakellardis, Maarad, Sakla 4, and Malaki, former favorites. Only other Egyptian variety now imported in appreciable quantities is Giza 7, ranging around 1-1/4 inches, but growth of this variety in Egypt is being discontinued. In addition, there is a small amount of Egyptian varieties from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudah, 1-3/8 to 1-1/2 inches in staple length....Bulk of cotton imported from Peru is of the Pima variety, mostly of 1-9/16 inch and 1-5/8 inch staple, but some Pima of 1-11/16 inch and 1-3/4 inch staple comes in quota-free. Relatively small amounts of Tanguis, a rough cotton 1-1/8 to 1-3/16 inches in length, are also imported from Peru."

The Tariff Commission surveyed the utilization of long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches and longer) in 126 mills representing, it was believed, more than 90 percent of the consumption of this type, during August-December 1946. Results of this comprehensive survey are shown in table 4. "The salient fact....is that domestic long-staple cotton (mostly 1-1/8 to 1-5/16 inches) finds its main use in woven fabrics, followed by knit goods and then thread, whereas imported long-staple cotton (mostly extra long-staple 1-3/8 inches and longer) finds its main use in thread, followed by woven fabrics, knit goods and lace."

C O T T O N T E X T I L E I N D U S T R Y

TUFTED TEXTILE INDUSTRY RECOVERS; SEEKS FLAME-RETARDANT TREATMENT

After a slump last spring and summer, the tufted textile industry, centering at Dalton, Georgia, is recovering and expects this year to equal last year's output of 24 million, but will fall far short of last year's sales total of $122 million. The industry expects to use more than 50 million pounds of yarn, more than 33-1/3 million yards of wide sheeting, more than 7 million yards of 40-inch sheeting, and about 12-1/2 million yards of duck this year. Among newest machines used "is one of 185 needles which will accommodate a full-size bedspread and on which five men can produce 800 chenille spreads a day." The Tufted Textile Manufacturers Association "is working with the laboratories of 13 chemical companies to find a flame-retardant treatment that's satisfactory and commercial." It also is working with American Institute of Laundering to instruct laundries how to properly "refresh" tufted products.

Wall Street Journal, October 4, 1947, page 1.

ADDITIONAL "COTTON TEXTILE" PLANTS BUILT IN MISSISSIPPI

Five "cotton textile" (probably garment) plants at Charleston, Drew, Houlka, and Walnut, Mississippi, costing $100,000 each, and one at Hazlehurst costing $150,000, will be completed in the next 30 days for the R. D. Sanders interest. They were built under Mississippi's "balance agriculture with industry" program whereby local communities finance such buildings with bond issues.

Journal of Commerce, September 18, 1947

Table 4.- Long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches and longer): Quantity of each variety of cotton used (by 126 mills) in the manufacture of specified products during the five months August-December 1946

(In thousands of pounds)

Product	TOTAL	Foreign							American			
		Egyptian				Peruvian		Total foreign	SxP	S.I.	Upland	Total American
		Karnak	Giza 7	Sudan	Other	Pima	Tanguis					
Thread:												
Sewing thread	31,337	10,368	3,669	1,342	44	826	60	16,309	622	37	14,369	15,028
Handwork "cottons"	1,168	-	31	-	-	369	-	400	2	-	766	768
Total	32,505	10,368	3,700	1,342	44	1,195	60	16,709	624	37	15,135	15,796
Woven fabrics:												
Broadcloths and shirtings	21,222	372	-	-	-	329	-	701	-	-	20,521	20,521
Lawns, organdies, and voiles	12,345	361	-	-	-	-	-	361	70	-	11,914	11,984
Marquisettes	8,524	-	-	-	-	95	-	95	-	-	8,429	8,429
Suitings, twills, and sateens	6,537	-	-	-	-	527	-	527	-	-	6,010	6,010
Dress fabrics 1/	5,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,223	5,223
Tracing cloth	2,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,990	2,990
Wide sheetings	2,279	288	-	-	-	-	-	288	-	-	1,991	1,991
Poplins	2,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,225	2,225
Corset fabrics	1,971	-	-	-	-	-	125	125	-	-	1,846	1,846
Belting fabrics	1,600	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	1,560	1,560
Handkerchief cloths	1,379	-	-	-	-	277	-	277	-	-	1,102	1,102
Balloon fabrics	1,193	574	-	8	-	227	-	809	384	-	-	384
Corduroys and velveteens	670	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	639	639
Typewriter cambrics	621	467	-	-	-	116	-	583	-	-	38	38
Airplane fabrics	611	111	-	-	1	24	10	146	-	-	465	465
Rayon mixtures	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	335
Tablecloth	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
Sailcloth	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 2/	7,092	452	149	-	-	80	3/1,038	1,719	140	-	5,233	5,373
Total	77,090	2,688	180	8	1	1,675	1,173	5,725	594	-	70,771	71,365
Knit goods total	16,703	909	-	-	-	392	260	1,561	5	-	15,137	15,142
Miscellaneous:												
Lace yarns	2,343	1,468	-	-	-	3	-	1,471	15	114	743	872
Wire-insulation yarns	1,416	199	-	-	-	245	-	444	182	-	790	972
Rubber-covering yarns	1,132	-	-	-	-	211	-	211	208	-	713	921
Seine twine	245	160	-	65	-	-	-	225	-	20	-	20
Asbestos yarns	64	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	24	24
Core yarns	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29
Sales yarns, n.e.s.	2,251	332	-	-	-	-	75	407	32	-	1,812	1,844
Total	7,480	2,159	-	65	-	459	115	2,798	466	134	4,082	4,682
Grand total	133,778	16,124	3,880	1,415	45	3,721	1,608	26,793	1,689	171	105,125	106,985

1/ Dress fabrics, including Swisses, piques, dimities, ginghams, chambrays, seersuckers, etc.
2/ Other cloths, mostly unspecified but including filter cloths and card-clothing foundation fabrics.
3/ Mostly asbestos fabrics.

From "Report on Supplemental Import Quota on Extra-Long-Staple Cotton with Proclamation by the President," U.S. Tariff Com., Washington, D.C., June 1947.

CONESTOGO COTTON MILLS MOVED TO FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Conestogo Cotton Mills, which has been located at Lancaster, Pa., for the past 99 years, is being closed down and will be moved to Fort Worth, Texas. General Manager Norman Pfenninger states that the present owner, Horvath Mills, Inc., of New York, is moving to the new location for economic reasons and to be nearer the supply of raw materials. This company manufactures awnings, tickings, sheetings, heavy canvas and recently, rayon dress goods, and at times has employed as many as 600 men and women.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, August 28, 1947, page 44.

SMALL HAND LOOM TURNS OUT SAMPLES OF FABRICS

Mooresville Mills, Mooresville, N. C., has a small, typewriter size hand loom at its New York office, which has produced samples for nearly 10 million yards of rayon fabrics. "When a manufacturer brings in an idea for a new sports shirting design, the proper colors and arrangements of yarns are threaded into the loom, and within a few hours the manufacturer can look at the sample. If he is dissatisfied with the color arrangement, the yarns are rearranged and new samples are woven until he gets what he wants."

Wall Street Journal, September 25, 1947, page 5.

C O T T O N P R O D U C T S

SEAM FAILURE FOUND TO BE MAJOR CAUSE OF GARMENT FAILURE

In the summer of 1946 the Army published a report that from an examination of the salvage of training camps, it was found that in 59% of the garments examined, there were seam failures. This led to cooperative study on seams now being conducted by Reeves Bros., American Thread Co., and Union Special Machine Co.

Daily News Record, September 17, 1947, page 29.

CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS ON TEXTILES ANALYZED AT MELLON INSTITUTE

Kaufmann Department Store, Pittsburg, has a "Fellowship on Commodity Standards" at Mellon Institute to which it refers customer complaints regarding textiles for analysis. Following is breakdown of findings on 604 complaints received since January 1, 1947, as reported by Dr. Jules LaBarthe, Jr.

"Customer Misuse Involving Color or Finish:"	Percent
Staining or bleaching	4.9
Chemical rotting including anti-perspirants	8.1
Iron melting of acetates	6.3
Shrinkage (poor washing)	6.0
Other causes (166)	27.3

"Color or Finish Proved to be Unsatisfactory in Actual Use:"	Percent
Bad odor from finish	1.3
Fume or acid fading of acetates	5.3
Color failure in washing	6.3
Color failure with cold water	7.5
Color affected by perspiration to abnormal degree	1.2
Color affected by light	0.3
Excessive shifting of fabric yarns	6.1
Excessive shrinking or stretching	7.3
Other causes (73)	12.1

Of the 290 cases of merchandise found to be defective (right column) color was at fault in 43% of the cases, and lack or failure of a finish accounted

for 31%. In addition, 5% was returned for loss of water repellency.
Daily News Record, September 23, 1947, page 2.

SHRINKAGE CONTROL SEEN FOR KNIT GOODS

Roy A. Cheney, President Underwear Institute, says that "the new Redman Shrinkage Process," a cooperative effort sponsored by the Institute, "is on the eve of full development" and "will result, we firmly believe, in the elimination of shrinkage in knit goods."
Daily News Record, September 27, 1947, page 8.

USE OF TEXTILES IN AUTOMOBILE BODIES DETAILED

Fisher Body has used as much as 70 million yards of textiles in a single year, according to Vern Fisher, director of the trim fabrics standards and specification section. He points out that "50 pounds of cotton, including 28 pounds of staple and 22 pounds of linters, are used in each car body." "The actual seat upholstery itself in most cases uses very little cotton except in pile fabric, which has a cotton backing warp. But there is a large proportion of cotton in most other trim materials such as coated fabrics, sidewalls, facing cloth, headlinings, inner linings, laces and lace coverings for strap bindings, threads for sewing, trunk linings and convertible top materials. Carpeting, and in some cases seat upholstery, use small percentages for specific purposes. Cotton linters are used mainly in the padding."
Daily News Record, September 16, 1947, page 19.

C O M P E T I T I V E M A T E R I A L S

ERRL CASEIN FIBER PROGRESS REPORTED

According to Dr. Robert F. Peterson (before A.C.S. meeting), ERRL has developed a continuous filament casein yarn having a dry strength of 1.2 grams per denier at 70°F., 65% R.H., and a wet strength of about 0.55 gram per denier. Breaking elongations are about 50%, wet or dry. The yarn has been satisfactorily knit into a tubular fabric at Philadelphia Textile Institute.
Daily News Record, September 18, 1947, page 34.

BETTER DECORTICATION, CHEMICAL TREATMENTS, NEEDED FOR DOMESTIC FLAX AND HEMP INDUSTRIES

The following is excerpted from "Our Flax and Hemp Industries," a comprehensive review by B. B. Robinson, B.P.I.S.A.E., appearing in "The Chemurgic Digest for August 30, 1947:- In recent years approximately 8,000 to 10,000 acres of fiber flax have been sown annually in Oregon with a yield of approximately 350 pounds per acre of fiber. About 160 million pounds of hemp was produced during the war, but the government's hemp mills are now being disposed of, only two thus far having been privately leased for the production of hemp by new companies. The Agricultural hemp industry consists of five or six companies in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, three of which have operated continuously for 35 years. In addition, hemp is grown much less extensively in Kentucky and occasionally Missouri to furnish seed for planting the more northern states. Flax and hemp fibers are said to have higher

yields per acre than cotton and "the development of a really efficient decortication machine might cheapen flax and hemp fiber production below that of cotton." Chemical treatments in place of retting have been "unpopular" but fibers thus treated "did turn out products of high quality of greater strength and surprising fineness."

ROBINSON MAKES LATIN AMERICAN FIBER SURVEY

Dr. B. B. Robinson (BPISAE) is making a "postwar survey of Inter-American fiber production, uses, manufacture, and future" on special detail to the Pan-American Union and in company with Talmadge Bergen of that organization. A report is to be ready by January and is expected to be the most comprehensive since Dewey's 1943 report on the same subject.

Cordage, August 1947, page 5.

U. S. RUBBER ANNOUNCES GLASS AND ASBESTOS FABRICS

U. S. Rubber Company had an advertisement in the Daily News Record for September 17, 1947, announcing "New 'U.S.' Textiles woven with glass yarns," including "100% glass fabrics for industrial uses" (laminated products, electrical goods, coated fabrics); "Asbeston-Glass fabrics for decorative and industrial uses" (draperies, resin-impregnated fabrics); and "cotton-glass cloth for coated fabrics."

(It was announced recently that Fiberglas Corp. has been selling glass yarns for weaving by other concerns—something it apparently has not been doing before.)

FIBERGLAS USED IN PAPER

A fiberglas yarn for use in reinforcing waterproof paper has been announced by the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio. Such papers are now under commercial production by several companies. They are supplied for lining shipping cases and railroad cars, wrapping furniture for shipment, wrapping heavy machines for open-car shipment, and in general, to protect goods in transit or storage from moisture, dust and marring. The glass yarns are laid parallel to one another, or in a diamond pattern, between two sheets of kraft paper. This paper is asphalt-treated for waterproofing and for bond between them.

Journal of Commerce, September 10, 1947.

ANTI-TRUST SUIT FILED AGAINST FIBERGLAS CORP.

The Justice Department has filed suit against Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., claiming "a conspiracy to dominate and control the development of the fiber glass industry." The courts are being asked to (1) divest Owens-Illinois and Corning of their stock interest in Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. and enjoin future control; (2) to split up Owens-Corning so as to "establish independent and competitive business units in the glass fiber industry." The company was said to do 98% of the national glass fiber business.

Daily News Record, September 11, 1947, page 1.

NYLON ROPE STILL MADE

According to their local representative, Columbian Rope Company is still making and selling moderate quantities of nylon rope. Main uses are as yacht fittings and lariats for cowboys. Little use has developed for nylon rope in larger sizes, probably mainly because of its "prohibitive" price. Nylon rope currently sells for $3.30 per pound as compared to 43 cents per pound for manila rope, which is now becoming available in prewar quantity and quality. Sisal and sisal rope are still in very short supply. Only user of Saran rope in this region is Dow Chemical Co. (maker of Saran moulding resin).

NORTH AMERICAN RAYON TO INCREASE OUTPUT TO 40 MILLION LBS.

In a move which will bring its annual production to 40 million pounds of rayon yarn annually (est. production, 1945, 32 million pounds), North American Rayon Corp. has engaged in a rehabilitation and expansion program estimated to cost approximately $6,500,000, it is stated by John E. Bassill, president. Units I and II, making textile yarns, are being modernized to incorporate the latest technical "know-how" the company possesses, he reports. In reaching the 40-million-pound annual production, the company is adding 6 million pounds to its viscose capacity. It is understood that the new capacity will be ready to engage in yarn production either late in 1948 or early 1949, and yarns made will be of the same general types as are now being produced. Equipment will follow along present lines, the bobbin-spinning type, except that it will be of the latest type.

Daily News Record, September 17, 1947, pages 1 and 31.

AMERICAN ENKA TO BUILD SECOND UNIT

American Enka Corp., which is constructing a rayon tire cord plant here, is planning to begin a similar unit upon completion of the first one, which is scheduled to begin operations December 22. The initial unit is expected to cost about $25,000,000. Including the second plant, the total investment will be about $50,000,000. Employment will be afforded to between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, and the total output will amount to 40,000,000 pounds of tire cord yarn and 4,000,000 pounds of rayon yarn annually.

Journal of Commerce, September 15, 1947, page 14.

MINERAL WELLS (TEXAS) SILK DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Only real producer of raw silk in this country is American Silk Corporation of Mineral Wells, Texas. This company perfected a machine that would unwind cocoons automatically in 1943. Planting of mulberry bushes started in 1944, largely in Texas (200,000 now planted), with some in Arkansas and Florida, and the cocoon production is now coming in. American Silk is producing raw silk thread of very high quality running from 90% to 95% seriplane evenness. Present cost of 40/44 denier raw silk is said to be $2.50 per pound. The company recently acquired some Army buildings, plans to make woven fabrics and braided fishlines rather than sell raw silk in the market. "The whole development has been financed out of the personal funds of the president of the company," a "Mr. Roberts" (initials not given)

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, September 18, 1947, page 13.

GOODRICH MAKING WIRE-CORD TRUCK TIRE

Production of truck tires using wire cord is under way at B. F. Goodrich Co., it is stated by the company in its news letter. "The new tires, which have fewer plies than tires of the same section size made with conventional cord fabric, are the outgrowth of a development program the company had under way before the war," the letter explains. "The thinner wire-cord tire runs cooler than conventional tires under equivalent conditions of service. The higher strength and cooler running wire-cord truck tires are expected to give enough greater total mileage to more than offset what now appears to be the higher initial cost of the tire."

Daily News Record, September 24, 1947, page 18.

TEXTILE RESEARCH NOTE

CELANESE TEST METHODS NOTED

Facilities at new Central Research Laboratory of Celanese Corp. of America, Summitt, N. J., were described in the Daily News Record for September 24, 1947. "Films and Foils, as well as textile yarn, are among the materials which can be tested. Tension, fold tests, tear strength, and hardness testing" are mentioned as well as "various methods of measuring the dielectric properties of films." Dr. Wanda K. Farr showed microphotographs of textile weaves, of air bubbles forming in a spinnaret and of the various stages of acetylation of cotton and wood cellulose fibers. "Some of them were the result of efforts to determine if polarized light could be used as a control in the acetylation," Dr. Farr said. Use of the Jarrell-Ash spectrograph in determining minute traces of elements in the presence of large amounts of other elements was explained by A. W. Hay and Dr. Wheat. "One piece of equipment developed here, which is expected to be of importance in the textile industry....was an electronic tensionmeter in which variations in tension were measured by a cathode ray oscillograph." Dr. H. J. Phillipp explained two methods by which the molecular weight, size, and shape of molecules is measured, and this data studied for its effect on physical properties in the "Rhealogy Laboratories."

COTTONSEED AND PEANUTS

DOMESTIC OUTPUT OF FATS AND OILS EXPECTED TO INCREASE SLIGHTLY

Production of primary fats and oils of domestic materials is expected to total 9.9 billion pounds during the 1947-48 crop year, as compared with 9.5 billion pounds last year, and 8.8 billion pounds in 1946-47. As indicated in table 5, major changes since prewar 1940-41 have been increased importance of soybean oil and decreased importance of butter.

Table 5.- Fats and oils production from domestic materials

Crop year 1/	1940-41	Est. 1946-47	Est. 1947-48	1940-41	Est. 1946-47	Est. 1947-48
	Million pounds			Percent		
Cottonseed oil	1,425	973	1,300	15.3	10.2	13.1
Peanut oil	174	140	125	1.9	1.5	1.3
Soybean oil	564	1,490	1,375	6.1	15.7	13.9
Corn oil	186	240	230	2.0	2.5	2.3
Olive oil	11	2	5	.1	2/	2/
Total ed. veg. oils	2,360	2,845	3,035	25.4	29.9	30.6
Lard & ren. pork fat	2,237	2,350	2,275	24.1	24.7	23.0
Butter	2,286	1,675	1,800	24.6	17.6	18.2
Other an. fats, ed.	218	160	160	2.3	1.7	1.6
Total ed. an. fats	4,741	4,185	4,235	51.0	44.0	42.8
Linseed oil	494	461	650	5.4	4.8	6.6
Tung oil	4	14	15	2/	.2	.1
Total ined.veg.oils	498	475	665	5.4	5.0	6.7
Ined. an. fats	1,510	1,875	1,820	16.3	19.7	18.4
Fish oils	173	129	150	1.9	1.4	1.5
Grand total	9,282	9,509	9,905	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Beginning in October, except for cottonseed oil, August; linseed oil, July; peanut oil, September; and fish oil, July.
2/ Less than .05 percent.
Compiled from Fats and Oils Industry Report, Bureau of the Census, for September 1947, page 4.

PRICES OF VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS

After declining last spring, vegetable oil prices have been rising this fall, but are still substantially lower than the peak prices reached last winter.

Table 6. - Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	Sept. 26 1947	Aug. 22 1947	July 24 1947	Sept. 26 1946
		Cents per pound		
OILS 1/				
Cottonseed oil	21.5	18.0	21.0	12.5
Peanut oil	23.0	19.0	23.0	12.9
Soybean oil	19.5	14.0	17.2	12.5
Corn oil	23.0	21.0	22.0	12.8
Coconut oil 2/	18.5	11.2	11.9	-
Linseed oil 3/	29.1	28.0	28.4	18.0
Tung Oil 4/	22.5	25.5	23.5	38.4
		Dollars per ton		
MEALS 5/				
Cottonseed meal 6/	85.00	84.00	81.00	48.50
Peanut meal 7/	95.00	90.00	90.00	68.00
Soybean meal 8/	96.00	87.00	88.50	63.25
Coconut meal 9/	83.00	74.50	75.00	55.50
Linseed meal 10/	83.00	72.00	72.00	56.00

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter.
2/ Crude, tanks, Pacific Coast.
3/ Raw, tanks, N. Y.
4/ Tanks, N.Y.
5/ Bagged, carlots. As given in Feedstuffs.
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein, SE Mills.
8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago.
9/ 19 percent, protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 32 percent protein, Minneapolis.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

Linters production this year should approximate 1,250,000 621-pound gross weight bales, comparing with 991,000 bales last year—and 989,000 the year before. Chemical grades comprised 54 percent of last year's production as compared with 64 percent the year before, the rest being felting grades. The price at Memphis for Middle Grade 6 linters declined from 5.00 cents per pound on August 26 to 4.50 cents on September 9th, then climbed to 5.50 on October 7th. (Weekly Cotton Linters Review).

Dissolving wood pulp prices remained unchanged during September but the price of purified linters dropped slightly (table 7).

Table 7.- Prices of dissolving wood pulp and purified linters

	Wood pulp 1/			Purified linters 2/
	Standard viscose grade	High-t. viscose grade	Acetate & cupra grade	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1946, October	118.50	123,50	128.50	270
November	122.50	127.50	138.50	340
December	122.50	127.50	138.50	420
1947, January	132.00	138.50	148.00	380
February	139.00	147.00	158.00	340
March	139.00	147.00	158.00	290
April	139.00	147.00	158.00	290
May	139.00	147.00	158.00	290
June	139.00	147.00	158.00	290
July	142.00	151.00	164.00	290
August	142.00	151.00	164.00	250
September	142.00	151.00	164.00	230

1/ Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producers. Wood pulp prices are f.o.b. domestic producing mill, freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges.

2/ Compiled from letters to us from producers. F.o.b. pulp plant.

RAYON PULP FUTURE DISCUSSED

Swedish paper pulp prices advanced in September $15 a ton to apprroximately $215 per ton, leading to speculation that the domestic dissolving pulp price of $142 might be raised. One foreign buyer is reported to have paid $275 per ton for Swedish rayon pulp. "Sellers said the world pulp supply continues to be substantially short of market demand and that there is little possibility of production catching up with manufacturers' needs. Prices of cotton linters were reported to have dropped from an average of 16-17 cents per pound, and a peak of 21-1/4¢, to approximately 10-1/2¢ per pound, but the supply is far short of rayon industry needs." "Alaska, Northern Canada, and the U.S.S.R. have been cited for their great wealth of suitable woods" but operations are not "believed to be economically feasible at this time." "Brazil and India are seen as excellent prospects for the establishment of pulp mills and several new woods are being studied as possible high-grade cellulose producers."

It was said "there is not now available any additional quantities of alpha cellulose which would be sufficient to meet the requirements of new yarn plants which are to be completed in this country within the next few years."
Journal of Commerce, September 24, 1947, page 16.